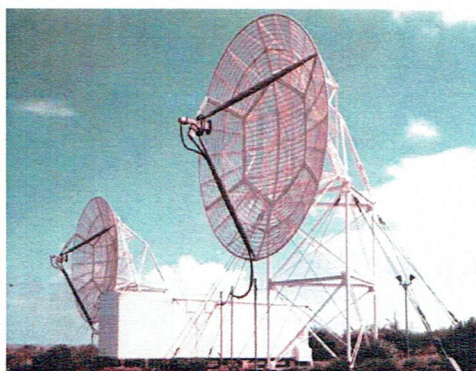
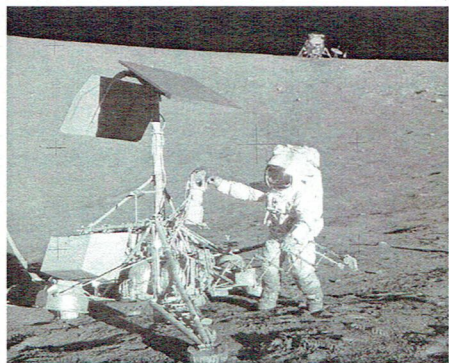
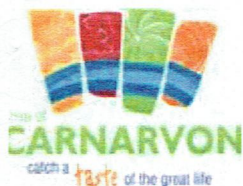


# NASA SPACE TRACKING STATION CARNARVON



**Dedication Ceremony  
Engineering Heritage International Marker  
Carnarvon, Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2012**



**ENGINEERS  
AUSTRALIA**  
Western Australia Division  
712 Murray St  
West Perth WA 6005

## **INTRODUCTION**

Engineers Australia has an Engineering Heritage Recognition Program as a means of bringing public recognition to engineering works of historic or heritage significance and to the engineers who created them. The purpose of the Program is to encourage conservation of Australian engineering heritage and to raise community awareness of engineering and the benefits it provides.

There are three levels of recognition:

- Engineering Heritage Marker
- Engineering Heritage National Marker
- Engineering Heritage International Marker

The International Marker was introduced in 2010 and recognises works or places of international significance undertaken in Australia, contributing to the development of the country and its engineering heritage. The NASA Space Tracking Station Carnarvon is the first site in the country to receive this award.

## **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

NASA and OTC Carnarvon have significance in the history of Australia, and in particular they:

- Have scientific value as they demonstrated a high degree of technical innovation and achievement.
- Have social value as they contributed to the cultural and physical development of the Town of Carnarvon.
- Contributed to the exploration of space, participation in which has been rare in Australia.

NASA Carnarvon provided critical support for the Manned Spaceflight Network (MSFN) missions of Gemini and Apollo which led to men walking on the moon between 1969 and 1972.

NASA Carnarvon's Satellite and Tracking Data Acquisition Network (STADAN) supported numerous satellites in a scientific analysis of the near space environment and the Earth's weather patterns.

NASA Carnarvon's FPQ-6 radar, the most accurate radar of its time, tracked manned-space flights, deep space missions, and scientific, defence and communication satellites and, in addition, participated in numerous research projects.

NASA Carnarvon's Solar Particle Alert Network (SPAN) observatory monitored solar flares and recorded 'signals' from the planet Jupiter.

OTC Carnarvon was associated with various NASA space projects, including the Apollo project which successfully landed the first men on the moon in July 1969. It illustrates the principal characteristics of the earth stations constructed as a result of the global communications system and holds a significant social value to the Carnarvon community.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The NASA Space Tracking Station Carnarvon Dedication Ceremony was arranged by:

- Shire of Carnarvon
- Carnarvon Space and Technology Museum
- Engineers Australia ([www.engineersaustralia.org.au](http://www.engineersaustralia.org.au)) and ([www.wa.engineersaustralia.org.au](http://www.wa.engineersaustralia.org.au))